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Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF WOODEN PACKAGING TERMS

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Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF WOODEN PACKAGING TERMS

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Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF WOODEN PACKAGING TERMS

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 4 December 1972, after the draft finalized by the Wood and Wood Products Containers Sectional Committee had been approved by the Marine, Cargo Movement and Packaging Division Council.

0.2 The necessity for a comprehensive list of terms used in wooden packaging and their commonly agreed definitions has been very keenly felt, as this field has grown considerably in recent years. This glossary has, therefore, been drawn with a view to eliminating ambiguity and confusion arising from different interpretations of the terms frequently used in wooden packaging industry and trade. In formulating this glossary, every effort has been made to avoid highly scientific definitions and give the meaning of each term in simplest form consistent with accuracy.

0.3 In preparing this standard due weightage has been given for international co-ordination among the standards and practices prevailing in other countries.

0.4 Should any difference arise between definitions in this glossary and those in the individual package standards, the latter shall apply.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard covers definitions of terms used in wooden packaging and wooden containers industry and trade.

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 Barrel — A bulged cylindrical container of greater length than breadth, made of wooden staves bound together with hoops and having two flat ends of equal diameter.

2.2 Base — A framework of lumber to which an article is fastened (a) for shipment without further protection, or (b) for positioning in or assembly to a shipping container.

2.3 Basket — A semirigid container of variable shape and size, usually made of thin strips of wood, woven or stapled, or otherwise bound together. Fibreboard or combinations of wood and fibre are also used in the construction. One or more handles are usually provided for lifting.

2.4 Batten — A reinforcing member attached inside or outside, at right angles to grain, of wood box panel, wood barrel head, or face of wirebound box, or crate.

2.5 Bottom — That face of a container on which it usually rests while filling or handling.

2.6 Box — A rigid container having closed faces.

2.7 Box, Nailed Wood — A box constructed of wood assembled by fastening sides, top, and bottom to the ends with nails.

2.8 Bracing, Car — Material, either wood or metal, such as straps, wires and tie rods, used to hold a load or articles in position in a car and to prevent shifting into excess space in a car not completely occupied by the load.

2.9 Case — A wooden metal, or fibreboard shipping box (*see* 2.6); usually a reasonably large wooden or fibreboard box used for canned goods, bottled goods, etc.

2.10 Cask — A term used synonymously with barrel, but usually of large size or capacity. Casks may be of slack or tight cooperage.

2.11 Class — Classification of packing cases on the basis of thickness of boards and battens (*see* 2.4) and width of battens.

2.12 Cleat — A wood or metal strip attached along the edge of a panel of a wood wirebound, or fibreboard container, for the attaching of an adjacent panel, or fastened to the panel between the edges for reinforcement and stiffening.

2.13 Cleated Plywood Box — A rigid container having five or six cleated panel faces, the panels being made of plywood.

2.14 Cleated Wood Box — A nailed wood box having two or more inside or outside cleats on two opposite faces usually designated as ends, to reinforce the box and to increase the nailing area.

2.15 Cone Boards — Cone boards in pent-up boxes (*see* 2.71) are the end boards which are triangular at the top.

2.16 Container — A receptacle such as a bag, barrel, drum, box or crate used in commerce for packing, storing, and shipping commodities.

2.17 Container, Returnable — A shipping container of any material designed to be used for more than one shipment.

2.18 Container, Wood-Framed — A container made up of facing units formed of wooden frames with enclosed panels of plywood, fibreboard or other similar materials. Also known as a plywood or cleated fibreboard box. Sometimes the units may have only partial frames.

2.19 Corner Buffer — Various materials, cut or formed to fit into corners of a container and designed to support or cushion the contents.

2.20 Crate — A rigid shipping container of framed construction joined together with nails, bolts or any equivalent method of fastening. The framework may or may not be enclosed with sheathing.

2.21 Crate, Sheathed — A rigid and fully enclosed container constructed by applying sheathing to a framework structure.

2.22 Cushioning Material — The material used for internal packaging to protect the contents of a container from any shocks during handling, transportation and storage.

2.23 Diagonal Bracing — A member, single or multiple, of a crate or box attached diagonally or at an angle to add reinforcement to the container. A member reaching at an angle from a gate or other structure to the wall or floor of a car to strengthen and reinforce the gate or structure.

2.24 Dimensions — The measurement of length, width, and depth of containers, usually expressed in that order, should be stated as 'Inside' or 'Outside'.

2.25 Displacement — The volume occupied by a container as determined by its outside dimensions.

2.26 Dividers — A device, made of various materials, which separates the space within a container into two or more spaces, cells, compartments or layers. Dividers may be plain, interlocking, scored, horizontal, vertical or diagonal. The primary purpose of dividers is to separate the articles and/or to furnish cushioning.

2.27 Dolly — A low platform or structure mounted on wheels or castors, designed primarily for moving bulky loads for short distances.

2.28 Drainage Holes — Spacers or holes provided in or near the bottom of closed containers to allow the escape of condensation or other water from the inside of the container.

2.29 Drive Screw — A metal fastener or connector having helical grooves along its shank, either cut, stamped, or twisted, and with a relatively high pitch. The head may be plain or slotted and is secured in place by driving similar to nails.

2.30 Drum — A single-walled, cylindrical container made of metal, plywood or fibreboard having inserted or attached heads with a capacity of 500 litres or less.

2.31 Edge Protector — A metal piece of right angle section placed over the edge of boxes, crates, bundles and gates, or bracing to distribute the pressure from metal bands or ties to prevent cutting.

2.32 End-Grain Nailing — Wood members so nailed together that the point of the nail follows the grain of the wood in that member holding the point of the nail.

2.33 Excelsior — Curled shreds of wood, usually soft woods; may be loose, wadded, or made into pads.

2.34 Face — Any one of the plane surfaces of a container.

2.35 Filler Pads — Used to fill space; sometimes applied to a soft flexible pad made with various loose filling materials to provide cushioning effects.

2.36 Fillers — Any material or combination of materials used to fill otherwise unused spaces.

2.37 Framing — The parts or members of a crate forming the main structure to which the sheathing, braces and blocks may be added.

2.38 Hamper — A container (commonly used for shipping fruits and vegetables) circular, elliptical, or polygonal in horizontal cross section, the top dimensions being usually greater than the bottom. It has slatted sides and a bottom which may be loose, stapled, or nailed in place. The top may or may not be open.

2.39 I. D. — Inside dimensions or inside diameter.

2.40 Insent — Usually a thin filler or frame of wood or fibreboard used to take up space or separate articles within a package.

2.41 Interior Packing — Packing material, blocking or bracing used to protect the contents of a container from damage or to hold the contents in a fixed position.

2.42 Kit — Shipping container of metal or wood of truncated conical shape, with fixed bottom in larger end and fixed or removable top in or on smaller end, usually holding less than 20 litres.

2.43 Load Limit

- a) The maximum force, in weight units, a body can withstand without damage.
- b) The greatest allowable weight which may be placed in a container or vehicle. For containers, load limit is often expressed in terms of the gross weight of the container and its contents.

2.44 Load, Pallet — A load, made up entirely of articles or commodities, loose or in containers, and placed on pallets or skids.

2.45 Load, Palletized Unit — A unit or unitized load secured to a pallet or skid.

2.46 Load Type — A qualitative description of the contents of a container with respect to density, fragility, and degree of blocking, bracing and cushioning necessary. Load types are further divided into the following categories.

2.46.1 Type I Load (Easy) — A qualitative term denoting contents of low or moderate density conforming to the shape of the container and lending support to all faces of the container.

2.46.2 Type II Load (Average) — A qualitative term denoting contents of low or moderate density providing, when packed directly into a shipping container, non-shifting support at several points on face of the container.

2.46.3 Type III Load (Difficult) — A qualitative term denoting contents characterized by irregular shape not lending support to the container, or by great density or extreme fragility.

2.47 Load, Unit or Unitized

- a) Containers or articles secured as a group by a binding or bonding medium; the containers or articles may be on pallets or skids.
- b) A shipment so prepared that it may move in the carrying vehicle.
- c) A system for utilizing heavy duty steel strapping, either flat or round, for binding together various articles or commodities into a floating load.

2.48 Lumber — Wood that has been prepared for market by sawing, resawing, planing or otherwise cutting or finishing.

2.49 Lumber, Matched — Lumber that is shaped to make a close tongued and grooved joint at its edges or ends.

2.50 Lumber, Resawn — Rough or surfaced lumber that has been divided into two or more thicknesses by sawing.

2.51 Lumber, Rough — Undressed lumber as it comes from the saw.

2.52 Lumber, Shiplapped — Lumber that is shaped at its edges to make close rabbeted or lapped joint.

2.53 Lumber, Surfaced — Lumber that is planed on one or more faces.

2.54 Nail, Blunt Point — Nail having a point that is cut off square with the shank.

2.55 Nail, Box — A nail with a large flat head, usually made of lighter gauge wire than sinkers.

2.56 Nails, Cement Coated — Nails to which a cement coating has been applied to increase their holding power.

2.57 Nail Cooler — Same as a sinker (*see* 2.64) except that the head is flat underneath and of slightly greater diameter than a sinker of the same penny size.

2.58 Nail, Corker — Nail with a flat countersunk head.

2.59 Nail, Diamond Point — A nail with a point having four facades; the most common point used.

2.60 Nail, Drive (Common Nail) — An all-around nail for general construction purposes and usually made of wire of greater diameter than sinkers, coolers, corks, etc.

2.61 Nail, Duckbill Point — A nail having a thin flat point to facilitate clinching.

2.62 Nail, Etched — A nail whose surface has been etched to increase holding power.

2.63 Nail, Sharp Point (Needle Point) — Nail with a long extended point like a needle, usually for hand driving.

2.64 Nail, Sinker — Nail used for either hand or machine driving with a small fillet under the head to strengthen the same.

2.65 Nest — A group of articles, cans, baskets or boxes, of various sizes which fit one within the other.

2.96 O. D. — Outside dimension of a package or part, or outside diameter of a cylindrical container or wire or rod.

2.67 Packaging

2.67.1 The technique of preparing an article or articles for packing.

2.67.2 A qualitative term denoting the technique of preparing goods for distribution.

2.68 Packing — The materials used for cushioning or holding an article or articles in place within a container or for separating the articles from each other; and the operation of placing an article or articles within a shipping container.

2.69 Pallet — A low portable platform of wood, metal, fibreboard, or combinations of the same to facilitate handling, stowage, and transportation of materials as a unit.

2.70 Panel — Any area (flat) between scores and/or edges of a box, carton or interior part.

2.71 Pent-Up Box — Pent-up boxes are usually angular or conical at the top and meant for carrying filled bottles and similar products when it is necessary that the container be packed, transported and stored always in an upright position.

2.72 Planks — Yard lumber 50 mm and under 100 mm in thickness and 200 mm and over in width.

2.73 Platform, Skid — A wood or metal single platform elevated a short distance above the floor by runner or legs to facilitate mechanical handling.

2.74 Plywood — Multiple sheets of veneer glued together, usually with the grain of adjacent plies at right angles.

2.75 Retainer — A term applied to any device which prevents egress of an article from its intended position.

2.76 Rock Fastener — The design of ends of the wire on wirebound boxes which are so made that the container is closed by interlocking one loop through the other.

2.77 Rubbing Strips — Boards nailed to the underside of skids or floor boards of crates or boxes to provide a surface upon which to slide the containers.

2.78 Saddle — A bracing member cut out or built up to fit the shape of the supported article and to increase the area of contact between the blocking and the article.

2.79 Separator — Any material interposed between articles or packing components.

2.80 Sheathing — Material fastened to the frame across the openings of a crate to prevent pilferage, or the entry of dirt or water or of other articles.

2.81 Shooks (Box and Crate) — The unassembled but completely fabricated parts of a box or crate.

2.82 Skid — A timber, bar, rail, or the like used in pairs or sets to form a slideway or roll-way, as for an incline to a sidewalk, or such a set fastened to the bottom of a machine or structure to facilitate sliding.

2.83 Skid Box — A metal or wooden box fastened to a platform raised on skid members or legs and may or may not be collapsible.

2.84 Slat — Any of the members of a crate, skid or pallet and usually 25 mm or less in thickness.

2.85 Spacer — A device made of any material which serves to maintain a predetermined distance between any two points in a shipping container, or between any interior part and articles contained therein.

2.86 Spreader — A horizontal wooden member placed between two gates in a car to hold the gates in position against the load.

2.87 Stave — One of the properly shaped units of a wooden vessel which, when placed edge to edge and bound with hoops around a circular bottom (sometimes top or bottom), forms a container of a designated type.

2.88 Strapping — A flexible strip material used to:

- a) fasten merchandise within a container;
- b) hold together a bundle or bale; or
- c) reinforce a shipping container. Flexible materials used as described above may consist of textiles, paper, and round or flat metal, applied with special stretching and sealing tools or secured with nails or staples.

2.89 Stringer — A wooden member to which the two faces of a pallet or the deck of a skid are fastened and placed at right angles to the members making up the face or the deck.

2.90 Strut — A short member of a crate or bracing used as reinforcement.

2.91 Tongue and Groove — Type of lumber joint consisting of a tongue and a groove on opposite edges to provide close fitting into an adjacent grooved or tongued piece.

2.92 Unit Package — A properly identified package which contains a single item, a quantity of the same item, a set or an item with all its component parts.

2.93 Veneer — Thin sheets of wood, produced on a rotary lathe or by slicing or sawing.

2.94 Weight, Gross — The weight of a complete package ready for shipment, comprising the commodity, inner container, all packing material, and the outer container.

2.95 Weight, Net — The weight of the commodity alone, excluding the weight of all packing material or containers.

2.96 Weight, Tare — The difference between the gross and net weight.

2.97 Wirebound Box — Boxes made of relatively thin board and bound by steel wires, stapled to the cleats and to the boards to become an integral part of the box.

2.98 Wood Wool — Finely shredded excelsior free from knots, splinters, and coarse pieces; plain, wadded, or in pads.



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